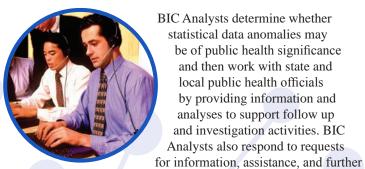# BioIntelligence Center

Analysis, Insight, and Support

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) introduced the BioIntelligence Center (BIC) in June 2004 to analyze and track BioSense data activity at a national level and support state and local public health system users. Specifically, the BIC:

- Characterizes, tracks, and analyzes BioSense data,
- Supports state and local public health users, including administering Secure Data Network (SDN) accounts, providing web-based training, and answering epidemiologic and technical questions,
- Communicates with state and local public health officials regarding data anomalies of potential public health significance,
- Develops standard operating procedures for daily use of electronic biosurveillance data,
- Provides situational awareness around major public health events to the CDC Director's Emergency Operation Center (DEOC) and state and local public health officials.

BioSense Analysts come from a variety of relevant backgrounds: nursing, epidemiology, and infection control to name a few. On a daily basis, they examine data anomalies within 11 syndromes (botulism-like, fever, gastrointestinal, hemorrhagic illness, localized cutaneous lesion, lymphadenitis, neurological, rash, respiratory, severe illness/death, and specific infection). Using standard criteria and decision-making processes,

BIC Analysts determine whether statistical data anomalies may be of public health significance and then work with state and local public health officials by providing information and analyses to support follow up and investigation activities. BIC Analysts also respond to requests for information, assistance, and further analyses by state and local public health partners.

During periods of heightened surveillance, such as events of national interest, or when the CDC DEOC is activated, the BIC focuses on relevant geographical regions, summarizes BioSense data, and coordinates with the DEOC at regular intervals. During an outbreak, the analysts can focus in on specific disease indicators to identify potential cases. For example, during the E. coli outbreak in the fall of 2006, the BIC looked at both the broad gastrointestinal syndrome, as well as the more specific sub-syndromes of diarrhea, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, and abdominal pain. If findings are of potential public health importance, the BIC will contact the appropriate state and local public health officials.

BIC Analysts play an active role in system troubleshooting and generating ideas for system enhancement. Further, BioSense Analysts host training webinars for the BioSense application, administer SDN account approvals, and designate appropriate jurisdictional permissions to users.

For More Information

Visit www.cdc.gov/biosense
or e-mail BiosenseHelp@cdc.gov

SAFER • HEALTHIER • PEOPLE™

BioSense Facilities

Current BioSense Facilities and U.S. Population Density by County
• February 27, 2007 •

BioSense
Division of Emergency Preparedness and Response
Centers of Disease Control and Prevention
February 27, 2007

Legend:
- BioSense Hospitals (356)
- DoD Facilities (366)
- VA Facilities (886)

US Population by County
- Low
- Medium
- High